cations not unlike those proposed for English by the Simplified Spelling Board. As yet the British Academy, recently constituted in Great Britain, has not taken any official action in regard to English orthografy, other than to appoint a committee. Several of its associates are members also of the Simplified Spelling Society.

PHILOLOGISTS WHO CAN SPELL

In the last number of the *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, which appeard in September, namely, Vol. 39, on pages 105-119, Professor George Hempl, of Stanford University, a member of the Simplified Spelling Board, has an article entitled (and speld) "The Linguistic and Ethnografic Status of the Burgundians." It contains on the first page the following note: "Wherein the spelling employd in this paper is unusual, it is in accord with the recommendations of the Simplified Spelling Board; in a few cases only have I carrid the simplifications further." In this paper, which presents a new view as to the interpretation of some of the Germanic runes, the following simplifications occur on the first page: *spred, thru, establisht, furnisht, hed, erly, employd.* And so forth to the end.

This is the first paper publisht in the *Transactions of the American Philological Association* in which the simplifications recommended up to the publication of the Alfabetic List in March, 1909, appear. In earlier volumes of the *Transactions* simplified spellings according to the recommendations of the Philological Association, of whose Committee on Spelling Reform Professor William D. Whitney, and later Professor Francis A. March, was Chairman, were used in papers by Professor March, Professor William B. Owen, Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, Professor Hempl, and others.

SIMPLER SPELLINGS IN BOOKS

To the list of books publisht in simplified spelling, mentiond in the article entitled "Preaching and Practis" in the September BULLETIN (p. 4), should be added the following:

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, A.M., Ph.D., C.P.A. 1. "The Philosophy of Accounts. New York, 1908. Publisht by the author." 8vo, pp. 161. 2. "The Accountancy of Investment. New York, 1904." 8vo, pp. 148. 3. The same; third edition, including as Part II, "Problems, Studies and Tables." 8vo, pp. 186.

Colonel Sprague, who combines in himself the learning and accomplishments of a philologist, a fonetician, and a political economist, is by occupation a certified public accountant, a university professor and the president of a savings bank. Incidentally, he is a real colonel, tho he does not practis that profession at present. He is familiar with many tungs, including Yiddish, Volapük, Esperanto, and other "queer" languages (including the queerest of all, in respect to its spelling). He is acquainted with all known varieties of simplified spelling, and has used the rational varieties in his publications and articles for many years. The above books and his articles in technical journals include practically all the simplifications recommended by the Board; tho it would be more fair to Colonel Sprague to say that the Board has adopted some of the simplifications long used and recommended by him.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS, A.M. "The Buddhist Gospels." First ed., Tokyo, 1905; second ed., Philadelphia and London, 1909.

Mr. Edmunds is an Orientalist whose special work is in Pali and Buddhism. His book deals with parallelisms of thought and expression between the Buddhist writings and the Christian scriptures. He uses many of the simplified spellings recommended by the Philological Societies and the Simplified Spelling Board.

HENRY HOLT. "On the Civic Relations. Boston and New York, 1907." Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

In this work *tho* is used.

GEORGE A. TABER, editor. 1. "Procedings of the Society of Municipal Engineers of the City of New York for 1907. New York, 1908." 2. Same for 1908. New York, 1909.

These volumes accept the whole list of simplified spellings recommended by the Board.

CHARLES WAGNER. "The Home of the Soul. Translated from the French by Laura Sanford Hoffmann, with an introduction by Lyman Abbott, D.D. New York, 1909."

ROBERT MACDONALD. "Mind, Religion and Health, with an Appreciation of the Emmanuel Movement. New York, 1908."

GRENVILLE KLEISER, compiler. "The World's Great Sermons, with introduction by L. O. Brastow, D.D." Ten volumes, copyrighted 1908.

These volumes have spellings like *confest, surprized, crusht, recognized, theater, blest, stopt, altho, wo, exprest,* etc.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and FRANCIS W. HALSEY, editors. "The World's Famous Orations. New York." Copyrighted 1906.

These volumes bristle with *tho.*

The books under the last four titles are all publisht by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. These publishers use simplified spelling, to a greater or less extent, in the books they publish, unless the authors prefer to retain the older spelling.

Our readers will confer a favor if they will send us the titles of any books containing simplified spellings.

DUCATIONAL WORLD

hrle, superintendent of the public
ter, Penn., uses simplified spell-
il, hav, wer, in his official notises.
educator of long experience, who
modernized spelling in modern
he local papers, however, throws
t of its learning against him by
"Sooperintendent."

K. Light, of the Central State
ock Haven, Penn., has forwarded
Spelling Board one hundred and
by students of that institution,
implified spelling.

Business College, Manchester,
special edition of the Three Hun-
e title-page contains these words:
ling. . . . Taught at the Hesser
Manchester, N. H. Our advice:
ut KNOW the old."

School Herald, publisht at the
y State Normal School, Shippens-
e October number (Vol. 14, No. 1,
an article entitled "Fool Ways of
does it refer to the conventional
act the following:

is in the main phonetic. We
o find the sound of words fairly
e spelling . . . But there are so
that the child soon loses all con-
lgment he may form as to how a
e spelled . . . It is but natural
comes suspicious of any spelling
e and easy, and makes desperate
kinds of strange and grotesque
oing by some good luck to strike
a for the given word. It is quite
r being corrected, and probably
spelling his thumb *thum* and his
head *hed* and his limb *lim*, he
to spell his leg by anything so
nable as *leg*. He is dumfounded
"

hools into which simplified spell-
en introduced are the following:
f Covington, Ky., H. O. Sluss,
High School, Chico, Cal., C. B.
cipal; Public School of District
, W. O. McCullough, Principal.

anual, entitled "Miner's Business
and Guide to Punctuation, fourth
and published by Miner's Busi-
rooklyn Borough, New York City,
s a "Sample Page of Words ac-
cording to New Spelling." The first ten words are *aimd, ake, aking, alfabet, allowd, annuld, attacht, autograf, begd, bilding;* and the last four are *winkt, witnest, wo, wrongd.* These and similar forms are given in the ordinary dictionaries to tell the reader how the words are pronounced; but to *use* these forms, which thus tell the truth, to represent the words, is a dredful innovation.

ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

During the last five years the American Academy of Arts and Letters has been carefully selecting its membership. It is intended to do for literature and the fine arts here in the United States what the French Academy does in France for literature alone. It is to gather into a single compact body the leaders in literature and music, in painting and sculpture and architecture.

The Academy is to hold its first public meeting in Washington in the middle of December; and at this meeting important papers will be red by members representing the several arts. President Taft has alredy invited the members to a special reception at the White House in honor of the Academy; and a bill is now pending in Congress to grant a national charter to this representativ body of authors and artists.

The President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences is William Dean Howells; the Chancellor is Professor William M. Sloane, and the Secretary is Robert Underwood Johnson.

The membership of the new Academy is limited to fifty; and owing to recent deaths there are now several vacancies. At present the Academy contains thirty-one representativs of literature in the several departments of poetry and the drama, fiction and history, criticism and scholarship. Of these thirty-one, six are members of the Simplified Spelling Board—S. L. Clemens, T. W. Higginson, T. R. Lounsbury, Brander Matthews, Theodore Roosevelt and Andrew D. White. Several of the twenty-five other representativs of literature are known to be strongly in favor of the simplified spelling movement, notably John Burroughs, G. W. Cable and W. D. Howells.

Perhaps even more significant is the fact that no one of all the other representativs of literature is on record in any public utterance in opposition to the progressiv amelioration of our orthografy.

It is interesting to note also that the French Academy, a very conservativ body, organized to have the French language as its special care, has alredy sanctiond a series of orthografic simplifi-

IN THE NEWSPAPER WORLD

The *Evening Post* and its weekly edition, the *Nation*, approve the following simpler spellings which are included in the list of preferd spellings printed in the manual, "Typography of the Evening Post, New York, June 1, 1900", p. 1: *Clue, develop, distil, draft* beside *draught, fulfil, good-by, instil, skilful, wilful, woful.* They also spell *Erzerum, Fayum, Khartum, ruble, Rumania, Sudan*, etc., thus, and not in the French fashion, *Erzeroum*, etc. A later edition of the manual may be expected to make further advances toward simplification, in accordance with the recommendations of the scholars whose opinions and views on other matters the *Evening Post* and the *Nation* so largely reflect, and whose contributions they accept as authoritativ. In the mean time, these two journals still retain such queer old spellings as *comptroller, programme, centre, meagre, biassed*, etc.

Some system of phonetic spelling will be evolved in time, but it will take time. A consideration of the subject is going to shorten the time, and every magazine and writer who uses reformed spelling of any kind is helping just so much to bring that happy day.—ELISABETH ATWOOD in the *Evening Mail*, New York, Nov. 3, 1909.

Why not have some happiness to-day, by using some simplified spelling *now*? Reformers ought not to put the day of improvement far off. "Begin, begin, the mystic spell prepare!"

Professor J. Paul Goode, professor of economic geografy in the University of Chicago, and expert investigator for the Chicago Harbor Commission, is the author of an article which appeard in the Chicago *Record Herald* of August 29, 1909. It was heded by the editor: "Chicago—A City of Destiny. Its Hinterland Is the Richest on Earth, and It Is to Become the World's Greatest Entrepot." With a clear view of Destiny in other directions, the editor allows the professor to spell his article, which is ten feet long, in simplified spelling.

But can we foresee that people will ever tolerate "progressiv?" Is there any derivative excuse for "paragraf?" Certainly not.—*Courier-Citizen*, Lowell, Mass., Oct. 7, 1909.

We sadly admit that there is no "derivative excuse" for "paragraf." By the way, what is a "derivative excuse"? And must all spellings have one? And is there *any* excuse for "paragraph"? *Paragraf* needs no excuse; but if any one wants ancient sanction for modern reason, let him consider that in Shakespeare's time the word was often spelt *paragraf*, or *paragrafe*, or *paragraffe*. It was also pronounced and spelt *paraffe*. The benighted inhabitants of Italy and Spain this day spell it with an *f*. And the Greeks nev speld it with a *ph*. We offer a reward for a instance of the word speld in Greek with a *ph*.

"A LETTER TO TEACHERS"

Circular No. 24, "Simplified Spelling—A Lett to Teachers," was maild in October to nearly six thousand teachers in public schools above the thi grade, including principals and superintenden Inclosed with each circular were a printed let and two cards—a regular card of agreement, a an other card containing the following three qu tions, to which replies were requested:

1. Do you favor the idea of teaching simplif spellings as proper and permissible alternativs the spellings now in general use?

2. Do you approve the use of simplified sp ings in books, magazines, and newspapers?

3. Do you think the time is come for publish to provide text-books in which the simplified sp ings are employd?

Answers are coming in every day. So about 80 per cent of the answers are in affirmativ to all three questions. Of the rema ing 20 per cent, about one-half give "Yes" the first two questions, but either "No" or so thing equivalent to "Doulful" to the third. C about 10 per cent of the answers are in the nega to all three questions. Many of the teachers do not reply are no dout adverse; but they are dently not zelously adverse, or they would say

"HONOUR" OR PROGRESS?

On the same day in October, 1909, there to the Simplified Spelling Board two contra pieces of information.

From New York: At a fashionable scho Central New York, a little girl "has been re edly sent to the foot of the class for spelling *h* instead of *honour*".

From California: An expectant high s graduate who had "acquired the simplified s ing habit", wrote to the professor of English important university, asking whether he wou allowd to continue that habit in the univer The professor replied in substance: "Certai spell that way all you like. We wish to encou it. Why not get up a leag of other high s and college students to push the reform?"

There is the issue: Shall it be "prunes prisms", dictated by fashionable ignorance progress, guided by scientific learning?

ADVERTIZING'S ARTLESS AID

Aid to the simplified spelling movement is coming abundantly from an unexpected quarter. This unlookt for and uninvited assistance is renderd by a host of advertizers all over the United States, who are helping the cause not the less efficiently because unconciously.

One great obstacle to the simpler forms arises from the fact that most of those who have given no thought to the subject seem to believe that there is a standard orthografy unchanged and unchanging thruout the ages. They are so accustomd to the absurdity of our current spelling that they are not even conscious of its absurdity. They accept our orthografy as they learnt it.

Anything that calls their attention to this absurdity, tends to open their eyes. This is what many advertizers are doing in their efforts to find for their wares names that will strike the eye, if not stun the sensibilities. When the man who runs as he reads catches sight of an advertizement vaunting the merits of a shoulder-brace cald "Nulyfe," he is forced for once to take note of the ordinary spelling of *new life*. A similar thing happens when he is offerd "Sox at a Dollar a Box," or "The Box that Lox," and when he is urged to buy the "Kleanwell Toothbrush," or "Knotair Hosiery." It is true that this last advertizement is unduly complicated in its orthografy; yet it servs a purpose in pointing out the absolute uselessness of the *k* before *no*, and the folly of maintaining *-air*, *-ear*, *-are*, *-eir* for the same sounds. So "Hygrade" underwear, "Hy-Rib Roofs and Sidings" and "Hi-Lo Desks" hint that the *gh* is unessential to *high* and the *w* superfluous in *low*.

"Sealshipt Oysters" should commend themselvs orthografically, at least, to inland lovers of the bivalv. *Coat* becomes *kote* in several preparations of a superficially preservativ nature, as in "Carbonkote", "Concrekote", and, in a Latinized form, in "Sankota" ('sanitary coat'). One advertizer bids us preserv our fruits in glass jars with the "Atlas E-Z Seal"; an other tells that his shoes give "Comfort and EEEE."

A remedy for hedake and other akes is cald "Selery Soda." This is probably so speld to make the alliterativ sound seem obvious to the sight; but the alliterator bilded better than he knew; for it happens that the *c* in *celery* is an orthografic mistake in French and English. The Latin is *selinon*, the Greek is *selinon*. It occurs, disguised, but with the correct *s*, in *parsley*, which is the Latin and Greek *petroselinon*, 'rock selery.'

Again, in "Asfaltoil", an advertized preparation, the spelling *asfalt* is quite right, both from the simplified and the etymologic point of view. The Latin transcription of the Greek word was as often *asfaltus*, *asfaltum*, as *asphaltus*, etc. It is commonly assumed that there is a *ph* in the original Greek. This is the original Greek: ΑΣΦΑΛΤΟΣ. Where is the *ph*?

The precious *ph* is passing away. New inventions appear as this *-fone* and that *-graf*. The Eden Musée, of New York, names among its attractions the "Fotofone." Artists in sunlight have long made "FOTOGRAFS", in painted capitals, a sign of their prophession.

Of course, not all of these changes are simplifications. But they show infant reason at large. Such gambols help the work of enlightenment and emancipation. A spelling that thus yields itself to every caprice must be a weak thing.

A LETTER AND ITS MORAL

A gentleman of South Carolina wrote to Professor Patterson Wardlaw, a member of the Advisory Council and an activ agent for the reform in that state, under date of September 15, as follows:

"I received the pamphlets on spelling reform that I know you sent, because I cannot even forget your handwriting.

"They proved deeply interesting to me and I believe I am almost converted. Perhaps I had never expressed my opinion, but all my feelings rebelled against the reform as I understood it from the newspapers. These papers you sent me put the whole thing in quite a different light, and I hope to keep up with the movement and to take an active interest in it in the future."

The moral of this is: Do not draw your information about simplified spelling from ignorant or prejudist sources. Get it from the Simplified Spelling Board or from its responsible spokesmen.

SPELLING AND THE LAW

The article in the last BULLETIN entitled "Legality of Simplified Spellings", has evoked from a judge in the State of Washington this inquiry: "If the legal sufficiency of a document is made to depend on the 'style' of its orthografy, where, oh, where, will the average lawyer land?"

The point is well taken; and the judge no dout thought of an other case, which professional curtesy prevented him from citing. If the legal sufficiency of a judge's decision is made to depend on the personal orthografy of the judge, where will the average judge land?

ITEMS OF INTEREST

liam Archer, the Secretary of the Simplified g Society of Great Britain, came to New to be present at the opening of the New r, November 6. He gives a good report of mplified Spelling Society. Mr. Archer is ed, with Professor Skeat, the President, and sor Walter Rippmann, in preparing a general ent of the whole question, for the guidance Society. He saild for home November 20.

fessor Brander Matthews spoke on simpli- pelling before the Graduates' Club of the rsity of Cincinnati on November 10.

es Jusserand, the Ambassador of the French lic, has publisht the third volume of his rary History of the English People" (G. P. m's Sons). It deals with the Elizabethan , and it contains many quotations from the l text, always conscientiously reproduced in lizabethan orthografy. The distinguisht scholar is careful to employ two simpli- pellings, *rime* and *eclog*, both of which occur frequently in his pages.

Manual Training Magazine (Peoria, Ill.) ces (*Oct. 1909, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 64*) that it "the use of the simplified spellings known Twelve Words, adopted by the National on Association." "But these words," it do not represent the scope of our desire orm in spelling."

fessor V. Karapetoff, professor of electrical eering in Cornell University, publishes in the er number of the *Sibley Journal of Engineer-* p. 1-14) an address on "Some Life Ideals." rinted according to the recommendations of mplified Spelling Board, with some additions, *av, woud, frend, simpathy, thot, remors.* rto the Simplified Spelling Board has speld ut "remors"; but it will no dout some day ss its "simpathy" with the general "thot" ted in Professor Karapetoff's motion for simplifications.

. Charles L. Bonney, Secretary of the Half n Club of Jacksonville, Florida, and his co- rs there for progress and numbers, are using ir publications all the simplifications recom- ed by the Simplified Spelling Board. Their s and folders bristle with pungent arguments e revision and enlargement of Jacksonville. times they call it "Jaxonvil"; whereat the sleepers of that future metropolis wake up protest. "Jaxonvil" expresses the actual pronunciation—a horrid fact in itself—and it hurts the feelings of persons who have comfortably survived the spelling Dixon for Dickson, Dix for Dicks, Cox for Cocks, coxon or coxswain for cock- swain, and who do not know that persons named Jaxon have livd useful and happy lives. But the Simplified Spelling Board is not inciting rebellion against the conventional spellings of proper names. Spell the common words in a rational manner, and all these things shall be added unto you.

Professor Emerson, of Western Reserve Uni- versity, a member of the Simplified Spelling Board, deliverd an address on "The Movement for Simplified Spelling" before the Buckeye Press Association at Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1909. The address is printed in the *Buckeye Informer* for September, 1909, pp. 189–196.

Many readers of the BULLETIN have alredy agreed to join the proposed Simplified Spelling Alliance mentiond in the June and September numbers, and communications approving the sug- gestion keep coming in from day to day. All friends of the cause who are redy to take part in the formation of such an association, and who are willing to pay a nominal fee, not more than a dollar a year, toward the expense of the propaganda, are requested to send their names to the Board.

IN MEMORIAM

Dr. William Torrey Harris, for many years United States Commissioner of Education, died in Providence, R. I., November 5, 1909. Eminent as a scholar, a philosopher and an educator, he was one of the chief promoters of the movement to regulate English spelling, and was one of the first members of the Simplified Spelling Board.

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century Magazine*, died in New York, November 18, 1909. A poet of fine feeling, a man of large public spirit, a leader in the fight for the improvement of the tenements of the poor, he spoke out, in prose and in verse, whenever he saw a wrong. In the same public-spirited way he gave his support to the cause of spelling reform, by personal example, in his poems, and as a member of the Simplified Spelling Board.

When you have red this number thru, show your interest in the cause by sending 10 cents, for a year's subscription, to the SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BULLETIN, *No. 1 Madison avenue, New York.*

Show it more strongly by sending one dollar and the names and addresses of nine other persons to whom you wish the BULLETIN *sent for a year.*

their Webster to learn a new-fangled spelling," and so on.

These sturdy conservativs are of course quite ignorant of the nature or origin of Webster's Dic- maintaind ever since—as those familiar v spelling of Hudson and Shakespeare are we —to the exceding satisfaction of all true of literature, etymology, and education, an infinit delight of all children who are p

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BULLETIN

VOL. I DECEMBER 1909 NO.

Issued quarterly by the Simplified Spelling Board, at No. 1 Madison avenue, New Yo
Five cents a copy. Annual subscription, ten cents

DR. LOUNSBURY'S NEW BOOK

English Spelling and Spelling Reform. By THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY, LL.D., L.H.D. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1909. Price, $1.50.

This book can be most cordially recommended to all who wish to inform themselvs on the subject of Spelling. It is the work of an eminent scholar who has devoted his life to the study of the English language. He writes of matters that he has carefully investigated, and he writes clearly and forcibly. In terms that leave nothing to be desired in point of artistic literary vigor, he pays his respects to the pretentious ignorance that stalketh at noonday and puffeth itself up with vain imaginings. But if he does not disguise his opinions, he gives the data on which the opinions rest. The expository part of the book is a mine of facts that ought to be known and taken into consideration by every one who presumes to in- struct the public or even to have an opinion about orthografy.

Professor Lounsbury anticipates that some will be offended by his plain speaking. Probably he is right; but what a pity! The natural effect of the book should be to produce in the sinner a conviction of sin, if not a mood of prayer and repentance. But alas! only a few rare spirits can rise to the hight of enjoying a public excoria- tion—no matter how deftly it is done—when it is their own skin that is undergoing removal. And yet the virtue is one that is worth cultivating, and we earnestly commend it to our friends the enemy.

The beginning of filosofy is to learn to filoso- fize about one's own habits and prejudises. As long as one assumes that his own way of doing things is of course the right way, his own habit the only respectable habit; as long as he is offended by something new merely because it *is* new and looks odd to his unaccu long he must expect to be more or by men who study, compare, ref things and hold fast that which is

There is one way, and only on ignorant educated can escape the teries of the intelligent reformer. to work and post themselvs with ling. They should learn at least th subject. It is not enough to have Greek, or Latin, or psychology; o *know something about spelling— spelling.*

The questions involvd in any sch ing reform that is worthy of the intelligent men are more or less d require long and careful study—at them do. The vast majority of th simplified spelling in the public prin with that they do not know what t about, and have never given any i sideration to the subject. *Es ist zum* sometimes, in sheer mental bankru press their abhorrence of "persona evolutions." As if there ever had could be, any other kind of evoluti involving human nature and humar

Nov. 23, 1909.

PROFIT AND PLESU

I have just red BULLETIN No. and plesure. In the first place, it is paper; and secondly, it is full of instruction. . . . The first BULL me with its appearance of being "r sporadic occurrences of simplified easily and plesantly teaching me ho

HERMAN L. EBELING, professor of Gree College, Clinton, N. Y. Extract from a lett tary of the Simplified Spelling Board, Sept.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BULLETIN

Issued quarterly by the Simplified Spelling Board, at 1 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

Thomas R. Lounsbury, President; New Haven, Conn.

Charles E. Sprague, Tresurer; No. 54 West 32d street.

Charles P. G. Scott, Secretary; No. 1 Madison avenue.

Calvin Thomas, Chairman of the Executiv Committee; mbia University.

Henry Gallup Paine, Editor; No. 1 Madison avenue.

5 cents a copy; 10 cents a year.

Enterd at the Post Offis, New York, as second-class matter.

"INCONSISTENCY"

harges of inconsistency have been brought inst the spelling used in the BULLETIN and er publications of the Simplified Spelling Board. t has been the policy of the Board to use at any en time only those simplified spellings that e been formally adopted up to that time by the rd and the Advisory Council. Thus a reader find in some of the publications simplified lings that are not found in others. This may n inconsistent at first sight; but the inconsist- will disappear when the reader recognizes the difference is merely chronologic, and that ault lies, not in the spellings proposed by the d from time to time, but in the old spellings h the Board has not yet undertaken to simplify. gain, many words contain two or more letters roups of letters subject to simplifications by erent rules, adopted at different times. In this , a given word may undergo two or more gressiv simplifications, and may appear in erent spellings in successiv publications. These erse spellings are retaind, of course, in reprint- the publications from electrotype plates, even er other and more comprehensiv rules have n adopted.

his policy has been found convenient to all con- nd, and has led many thousands from the timid dness of accepting the Three Hundred Words to serene acceptance of three thousand simplifica- ns without any shock. The same policy is followd respect to the correspondence of the offis; but as re is no permanent value in any stage of the nsition toward rational spelling, the members offisers of the Board feel free to use additional plifications whenever they seem appropriate. en in the official publications additional simplifi- ions may be used now and then to serv an ious purpose.

Advocates of simplified spelling hold themselvs e to use any spelling whatever, old or new, conventional or reformd, which their judgment approves for the purpose in question. Spelling is merely an instrument, and may be used in any form, in any way, that will best serv the user's purpose. The reasonable limitation is that the person who takes the liberty to spell as he pleases shall please to spell in accordance with the advice of the learned and the dictates of reason.

A LITTLE LEVEN

Some opponents of simplified spelling contrast the entire body of spelling reformers, whom they count anywhere from three to a million, with the eighty millions of human beings in the United States, and ask how long it will take before the seventy-nine millions are converted at the same rate. They may admit that several thousand teachers use simplified spelling, but they point out that many more thousands of teachers do not use it.

What hope would there be for any reform or public mesure, if it had to wait for success until every man in the country had declared himself, or had made up his mind, or was duly informd? All public causes have leaders, who act and speak with the support of a few thousand other persons who are especially interested; and these together succede, if they succede at all, rather by the silent assent or indifference of the multitude, than by the personal enthusiasm of every member of the multitude. Principles are always propounded, new facts are always establisht, by a minority.

In this matter of spelling reform, the contending parties are only a few thousand on each side. On the reform side is a strong party of the best educated persons, the teachers, the men of science, the profest scholars, the literary writers and editors, the men of business who also think of the public welfare; and the judges of the contest are the rest of the same educated classes. When such men are informd of the case, and perceive the principle involvd, their judgment is won.

"THE OLD-FASHIONED WEBSTER"

An amusing feature of the opposition to the movement to regulate English spelling is the frequent assertion on the part of the opponents that they are content with the "old-fashioned Webster spelling."

The Simplified Spelling Board is accused of "editing Webster", of "paring down Webster", of "making assaults upon Webster's Dictionary", of trying "to compel people who are familiar with

their Webster to learn a new-fangled spelling," and so on.

These sturdy conservativs are of course quite ignorant of the nature or origin of Webster's Dictionary, and of the attitude of Noah Webster himself toward the reform of English spelling. It is encouraging to persons who are well informd to know that the spelling reformer who three generations ago was attackt as a ruthless anarchist, an enemy of English literature and of the English language, whose ideas are still the subject of bitter assault by some really "old-fashioned" persons, is to-day regarded by the defenders of the spelling that is now orthodox, as their high priest and prophet, whose name is to be invoked against the radicals and innovators!

The fact is amusing, but there is an other side to it. It must be appalling to the leaders of the reform in the present day to think that eighty years hence they also may be invoked as the patron saints of medievalism, and as the types of intellectual and literary stagnation, against the reformers of the future.

A CONTRAST

A good many persons—some said two millions—lately celebrated in New York and along the banks of the Hudson River the exploits of Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton in discovery and invention. There appeard on the shining waters of the Hudson River two quaint boats: one made in exact imitation of the Half Moon, on which Hudson saild up the river in 1609; the other, a facsimile of the Clermont, the first successful steamboat, on which Fulton saild up the same river in 1807. The two little crafts lookt 'queer' to the multitude; and many spectators smiled in superior wisdom. But no one was heard to denounce the men who, after Hudson, proposed, and made, better and larger ships than the little Half Moon, or those who, after Fulton, devised, and bilt, better and larger steamboats than the little Clermont. On the contrary, everybody seemd glad that successiv improvements had been made in these conveniences of life, and there were many speeches in eulogy of the men who had proposed and made the improvements.

In English spelling, an other human invention, the case is quite different. As it happend to be in the time of Hudson—and Shakespeare—so it ought to be for ever. No improvement should be permitted. Our spelling should be kept for ever at the point of perfection which it attaind in the time of Hudson and Shakespeare, and which it has maintaind ever since—as those spelling of Hudson and Shakespe —to the exceding satisfaction of literature, etymology, and edu infinit delight of all children w to learn it.

TO REFORMERS WIT

Many correspondents who wis idea of simplified spelling, or to r friends their personal ideas upon propose new schemes for simp fonetic notation, send a single let to the offis of the Board, as "communicated" to the members Council. Such communications, brought before the Executiv Com impossible to submit them to all the Board and Council, without 235 copies.

The Secretary desires us to cal persons who wish to reach the Council with their ideas, to the p pursue. It is this:

Formulate your suggestion, *argument, or scheme, on paper. submit it to at least three or four* to their personal knowledge of t knowledge of the subject, or at le edge of literary or scientific met the paper, or (if it is long) a con type—large type, open lines. proofs. Then print several hund and send 300 copies to the offis Spelling Board, No. 1 Madison av The copies will then be sent to a the Board and of the Council, to t and to some other reformers int

If the paper contains a discu or scheme of any length, it should ment that the writer has consul works of other scholars, specify titles and dates. When the views are mentiond in the course of the reference to the passage in mind When the views are quoted, quote and the exact spelling used.

These elementary rules are us philological and other scientific wri in papers proposing definit action. neglect these rules can not expe amount of attention without whic matter how good they may be, will